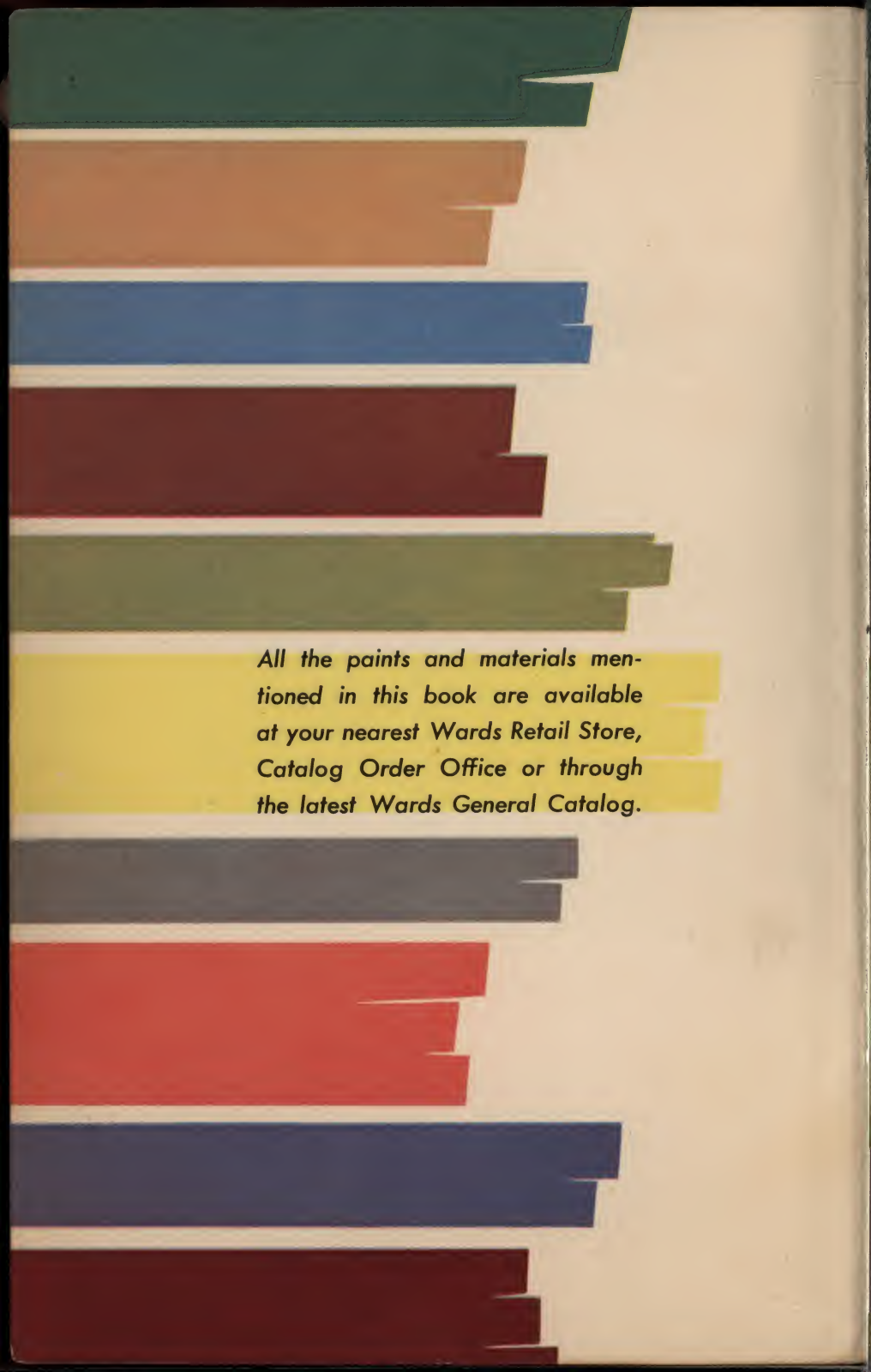


# How to Paint





*All the paints and materials mentioned in this book are available at your nearest Wards Retail Store, Catalog Order Office or through the latest Wards General Catalog.*



## *New Beauty and Protection for Your Home*

"How to Paint"—has been written as a guide for the home owner in protecting and beautifying his home. While it is virtually impossible to cover every situation that might arise, we feel that we have dealt with most of the interior and exterior painting questions.

We suggest that you read this book carefully before beginning a painting job to obtain the most efficient and satisfactory results from Wards Paints.

## *Painting Pointers*

Good painting practices apply in all cases and must be carefully observed:

1. Surface preparation is of the utmost importance because it is the basis of a lasting, satisfactory paint job. Surface must be clean, dry and free from dirt, grease and wax. Surface must be smooth, properly sanded and sealed.

2. Use the right type of paint; don't substitute or intermix unless specifically directed.

3. Stir paint thoroughly and stir frequently

while applying. Follow label directions carefully if thinning is necessary.

4. Cover all surfaces which are not to be painted.

5. Exterior painting should be done in good, dry weather with the temperature preferably above 50 degrees.

6. Use a good, clean brush of proper size.

7. Always allow sufficient time for the paint to dry thoroughly before applying next coat.



# Exterior Painting

Exterior painting performs two very important functions. It protects the home against wear and weather and beautifies the surface, adding color and cleanliness.

When selecting colors for a home, type of architecture, size and location must be considered. Proper color treatment can improve the appearance of any home. Light colors make a small house look larger — dark colors make a large house look smaller. Tall houses will look lower if a dark color is used on the upper portion and a light color

on the lower. Houses in the city that are likely to be soiled quickly by dirt and smoke can be painted with self-cleaning white house paint or darker, grayer colors that do not show the dirt as readily as the brighter colors.

Surroundings are also of vital importance in selecting color schemes. Houses surrounded by trees and green shrubbery usually look best in white or the lighter colors. After making a careful selection of colors, apply paint according to the methods described in this book.



## Painting Your House

### HOW TO ESTIMATE PAINT REQUIREMENTS

Measure the distance around your house and multiply by the height to the eaves. Add to this figure the areas of the gables. (Multiply base of gable times one-half the height.) Subtract window and door areas. This will give you the total square foot area of your house.

In the following table you can find the number of square feet of surface one gallon of paint will cover with 2 or 3 coats.

Divide total square foot area by this figure for number of gallons your house requires. Obtain 1 gallon of trim for every 5 gallons of body color.

### COVERAGE OF WARDS SUPER HOUSE PAINT

Kind of Surface To Be Painted	Square Feet Per Gallon	
	2 Coats	3 Coats
New Lumber.....	400	260
Good Surface.....	450	300
Poor Surface.....	350	250

### EQUIPMENT

Have proper brushes, thinner for paint and cleaning up, sandpaper, scrapers, wire brush, putty and knife, caulking gun and compound, drop cloths, ladders and ladder attachments.



## Ladders

Make sure that you have the right ladder equipment for your job. See Wards Retail Paint Department or Wards General Catalog for complete assortment of types and sizes of ladders.

Store your ladders in a dry place where they can lay flat or hang supported on a wall. Paint wooden ladders to prevent shrinkage.

### Ladder Attachments and Safety Devices

**Steel Shelf Step**—An adjustable corrugated step that hooks securely over rungs and provides sure footing and comfortable standing surface on a rung-type ladder; handy for holding paint cans.



**Steel Ladder Hook**—An adjustable hook that can be quickly and securely attached to the rungs at the top of ladder. Use in pairs to hook into gutter or over window sills.

**Steel Ladder Brackets** provide level, strong support and are used on the inside of two ladders between which an extension plank is supported. The brackets are adjustable and with the extension plank serve as a safe, convenient method of covering a wider area without moving your ladder equipment.



**Safe-Hi Ladder Shoes** of ridged cord with rubber treads to anchor foot of ladder on wet or oily surfaces. Steel spikes on the end for use on sloping surfaces.

**Lad-R-Loc** gives stepladder convenience to straight or extension ladders. Makes reaching safe; work directly in front of a window. Easily attached and moved on ladder. 7-inch rubber pads protect working surface, prevent slipping.



**Ladder Leg** can be used on any straight or extension ladder to level ladder on uneven ground, step, slanted roof, etc. Adjustable from  $\frac{3}{4}$  inch to 18 inches.

## INSPECTION AND REPAIR

Start at the top of the house and work down. Point mortar in chimney if necessary. Inspect flashing around chimney and at roof joints; replace old, worn out flashing and retighten any loose spots. Remove and replace dried out and cracked caulking. Be certain roofing is in good condition. Inspect and repair gutters and downspouts. Replace split and rotten siding. Make sure drip caps over windows and doors are in good condition. Examine foundation carefully; repair where necessary.

**Waterproofing a New Foundation**—Apply at least 2 coats of Asphalt Roof Paint to the exterior foundation walls below grade level before the fill is put back.

**Waterproofing an Old, Leaking Foundation**—Dig away the dirt, wash the surface and allow it to dry. Installation of footing tile will relieve water pressure on exterior of foundation. Patch small cracks in foundation with Plastic Roof Cement; large cracks with Portland Cement. Then apply at least 2 coats of Asphalt Roof Paint to the entire surface. Let it dry before filling in the dirt.

**FIX ALL DEFECTS—  
DON'T HIDE THEM WITH PAINT**



# Paint Can Be

## COMMON MOISTURE SOURCES



**Condensation**—Cooking, laundry, baths, furnace humidifiers, etc., add moisture vapor to the air. When vapor strikes a cool surface, it is condensed into water. Usually the outside layer of a building or the sheathing and siding is cool. As the moisture penetrates the outside surface, it exerts pressure on the underside of the paint and causes blisters.



**Construction Defects**—The lack or failure of flashings over door or window headers and roof joints open some of the most common entrances for moisture. Poorly joined siding butts, improper construction of window and door frames and failure of caulking and mortar joints are also common offenders.



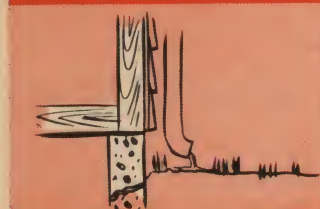
**Faulty Design**—Errors in design are often the cause of paint troubles. One of the most common is siding that comes in contact with the earth or is low enough to attract moisture from damp spots.



**Overflowing Gutters**—Dirt and leaves often clog gutters and cause them to overflow. This moisture seeps behind the flashing and will eventually rot the wood.



**Poor Ventilation**—Lack of proper and sufficient ventilation allows moisture to accumulate. This is especially true when pour-type or granulated insulation is installed in ceilings or walls, since the outside surface is made several degrees colder and condensation is encouraged.



**Wet Basement**—Basements require special attention because of the many ways in which moisture may enter. Open cisterns in basements, poorly functioning drains, downspouts emptying along the foundation, cracks in basement walls, rusted downspouts and poor masonry used in construction are sources of dampness.



**Damp Surroundings**—Damp locations that do not have proper drainage and excessively shaded areas promote mildew on paint as well as rot in building materials.

**MOISTURE=MORE THAN 80% OF ALL HOUSE PAINT FAILURES**

# Trouble Free

## PREVENTION AND CURE

Condensation can readily be overcome by preventing moisture vapor from coming in contact with cold surfaces. There are two effective means of preventing condensation behind the paint film. You may paint the inside surfaces with vapor-proof paint (oil base paint) or install membrane barriers during construction.



Inspect and repair any opening where moisture can get behind the surface. Caulking is an effective and economical method for repairing leaks. Always remove old, dried out caulking before applying new. Properly painted masonry is resistant to moisture; replace loose mortar before painting.



Remodeling is the best cure for trouble due to improper design. Very simple changes can be made to remedy bad conditions. For example, if siding contacts the earth, lower the grade line a few inches.



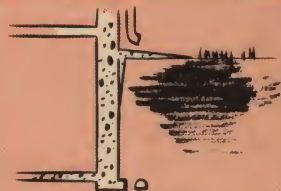
Keep gutters free of dirt and leaves.



The installation of attic vents with sufficiently large louvres to give proper ventilation is one of the best guards against moisture from condensation especially when insulation is put in. As an added safeguard, install a membrane barrier between the interior and the insulating material or paint the inside surfaces with an oil base paint.



Inspect basement walls regularly. Repair cracks and leaks. Pour concrete aprons under downspouts to carry water away from foundations. Avoid open cisterns in basements. Keep drains in good repair. Replace rusted downspouts. At time of new construction, waterproof exterior of basement walls and install footing drain tile. When water is entering basement under pressure, repair and coat the outside surface.



Improved drainage and trimming of trees and shrubbery will generally remedy this condition. When mildew appears, remove it by using a caustic or strong detergent such as trisodium phosphate or a strong soap such as Fels Naphtha. Scrub the surface; rinse with clear water and allow to dry. Add Mildew Retardant to the paint before repainting. Dampness causes failure of building materials and paint.



YEARLY INSPECTION AND REPAIR SAVE YOUR DOLLARS





## Preparing the Surface

**Repainting**—For good surface preparation you will need a wire brush, sandpaper, a scraper and a duster. Remove all loose and peeling paint by wire brushing and scraping. Brush off dirt and chalk. Sand down rough spots. Clean out corners and crevices — don't paint over the dirt. Replace loose putty around windows. Scrape and brush rust off metal surfaces; replace loose mortar and remove dirt from masonry surfaces.

**New Wood**—Surface must be thoroughly dry. Brush off dirt and sawdust. Remove crayon and pencil marks.

**Old Masonry**—Surfaces that have been previously painted with water-mixed paints should be gone over with a wire brush to remove loose, scaling paint.

**New Masonry**—Before painting new stucco or other masonry, let it age six months. If this is not practical, wash the surface with a mixture of 3 pounds of Zinc Sulfate to 1 gallon of water to neutralize free lime. When dry, brush off loose crystals.

**Spot Priming**—Repair work and surface preparation will leave some unpainted areas. Apply one coat of Super House Paint Undercoat or properly thinned Super House Paint and allow to dry before applying the first complete coat.

**Metal Preparation**—Coat all bare metal surfaces with Chromated Metal Primer or Zinc Dust Primer. Use Zinc Dust Primer on clean, new galvanized surfaces.

### FIRST COAT

Remove trellises and blinds; cover shrubs and porch roofs with drop cloths before painting.

The surface must be thoroughly dry — don't paint if it has rained the previous day or if there is dew on the surface.

Avoid working in direct sunlight on a hot day. The sun draws moisture out of the wood and the paint may blister.

Apply a liberal coat of Wards Super House Paint Undercoat or Wards Super House Paint reduced as directed on the label. Brush it in well. Always try to end the day's painting at a corner, door or window to prevent laps from showing.

Allow 3 or 4 days of good drying weather before applying finish coat.



### PUTTY AND CAULKING

After the first coat has dried, putty nail holes and other small defects. Replace loose and cracked putty around windows. Caulk all openings which are likely to admit moisture.

Give special attention to joints around windows, siding butts, joints between porch roofs and siding. Allow caulking compound 24 hours to set before applying next coat of paint.



### GUTTERS AND FLASHING

Finish the inside of gutters and flashings with Chromated Metal Primer; paint the outside with Super House Paint.





### BODY COAT

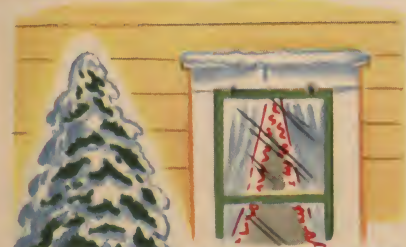
For most new or repaint jobs, one coat of Wards Super House Paint Undercoat and one coat of Wards Super House Paint are required. However, if an intermediate coat is desired, reduce Super House Paint as directed on the label.

If the second coat is to be the finish coat, apply Wards Super House Paint as it comes in the can.



### TRIM COAT

The appearance of your home will be greatly improved by trimming window sash and frames, doors, blinds and cornices with carefully selected colors. Usually 1 gallon of Wards Trim and Shutter Paint is required for a house that needs 5 gallons of body color. If two coats of trim are desired, allow sufficient drying time between coats.



### SCREENS AND STORM WINDOWS

Paint screens and storm windows with Screen Enamel, House Paint or Trim and Shutter Paint. Re-putty storm windows where necessary after the first coat of paint has dried.

Coat copper screening with Exterior Spar Varnish to prevent staining.



### DOORS

Refinish varnished doors with Exterior Spar Varnish; painted doors with Super House Paint.



### PORCHES

Finish outside wood or cement floors with Porch and Deck Paint according to instructions on the label. See page 27 for the preparation of the surface for new and old concrete floors.

Paint porch ceilings with Super House Paint or Exterior Spar Varnish.



### SMALL METAL WORK

Sand and paint lanterns, doorbells, mailboxes and other small metal work with Decorative Enamel or Exterior Spar Varnish.



## FENCES

**New Wood Fences**—Fence posts can be protected from rot below ground level by dipping in Wards Wood and Fabric Preserver or Creosote. Do not use Creosote on surfaces above ground that are to be painted since the stain will bleed through and cause discoloration. Paint the surface above the ground with one coat Wards Super House Paint Undercoat and one coat Wards Super House Paint.

**Metal Fences and Railings**—Wire brush and scrape off loose rust; apply one coat of Wards Chromated Metal Primer. Finish with one coat of Super House Paint, Aluminum Paint or Trim and Shutter Paint depending on the color desired.



## SHINGLES ON SIDE WALLS OR ROOFS

**New Wood Shingles** are very porous and should be stained. Shingle Stain penetrates deeply and helps prevent curling, warping and rotting.

**Applying Shingle Stain**—New shingles should be dipped before they are laid. Pour stain into a clean

container so that at least two-thirds of each shingle is immersed when standing upright. Soak for 30 seconds. Place in another container to drain off excess stain.

After laying shingles, touch up light spots and give the entire surface a second coat. One gallon of stain covers 400 shingles or 100 square feet of surface.

**Old Wood Shingles** should be painted with Shingle Paint which completely hides the old color, and preserves the attractive rough grained effect of the shingles.

**Applying Shingle Paint**—Nail down loose shingles; replace rotted ones. New shingles used for replacement should be painted according to directions given above for new wood shingles. Dust surface with a stiff brush. Apply a full coat of Shingle Paint with a 4-inch brush. Badly neglected shingles may require a second coat. One gallon of Shingle Paint covers about 100 square feet.



## STUCCO, BRICK OR CEMENT HOMES

Stucco, brick or cement homes may be painted with a water-mixed paint or a linseed oil paint. For the preparation of the surfaces for old and new masonry, refer to page 6.

**Cement Paint** is a water-mixed paint that contains finely ground cement and is designed for use on outside stucco, brick or cement wall surfaces. Cement Paint cannot be used over oil-painted surfaces. Estimate the quantity required on the



basis of 5 pounds of paint for every 100 square feet. Mix with water according to directions on the label. Apply with a 4-inch wall brush or spray. Use regular ready-mixed house paint for trim.

**Oil-Type Paint** — Wards Super House Paint Undercoat and Super House Paint are recom-

mended for use on stucco, brick or cement homes because they seal the surface against moisture penetration. Apply one coat of Super House Paint Undercoat and one coat of Super House Paint for the finish coat on exterior masonry wall surfaces, on weathered asbestos siding and shingles.



## *Painting Your Barn*

### **SELECTING THE PAINT**

Barn Paint should be mildew resistant as well as impervious to ammonia fumes. Since most barns are in unprotected areas and subjected to the elements 24 hours a day, we recommend that you use Wards Super Barn Paint or Super House Paint to protect your barn. For an outstanding job, paint the trim around doors and windows with a contrasting color. Barn Paints will cover up to 350 square feet per gallon, two coats, depending on the condition of the surface, the color of paint and the quality of paint selected.

### **PREPARING THE SURFACE**

On new wood, coat all knots with orange shellac. On old surfaces, replace any rotted or broken

boards and nail down all loose siding. If old paint is peeling or blistering, scrape thoroughly before repainting. Go over entire surface with a stiff wire brush to remove dirt and chalking paint. Dust the surface as you paint, using an old paint brush or painter's duster. Be sure the surface is dry.

### **HOW TO THIN WARDS SUPER BARN PAINT**

**Brush Application**—For the first coat, add 1 quart of Raw Linseed Oil and 1 pint of Turpentine or Paint and Varnish Thinner to each gallon of barn paint. For the second coat, apply the paint as it comes in the can.

**Spray Application**—Thin as directed above except that a slightly larger amount of thinner can be added if needed to suit spray equipment in use.





## COMPOSITION ROOFS

**Preparing the Surface**—Before painting, patch all leaks, flashings, joints and seams. To seal large holes, coat the underside of a piece of canvas with Plastic Roof Cement and cover the hole. Then coat the entire roof from the coping on down with Asbestos Roof Coating.

**Applying the Paint**—Using a roof brush, coat the entire roof with Asphalt Roof Paint (black), Metal and Composition Roof Paint (red, green or black) or Asphalt Aluminum Paint (silver).

## METAL ROOFS

**Preparing the Surface**—New galvanized roofs should be thoroughly cleaned of all grease, oil or foreign matter and then coated with Zinc Dust Primer.

Patch any holes or leaks in an old metal roof with Plastic Roof Cement. If the leak is too large, coat the underside of a piece of roofing metal with Plastic Roof Cement and cover the holes. Scrape off rust spots or flaking paint and then wire brush

or sandpaper. Touch up bare spots with primer.

**Applying the Paint**—Do not apply roof paints on wet or hot surfaces. Finish coat may be Wards Metal and Composition Roof Paint (black, red or green), Asphalt Aluminum Paint (silver) or Asphalt Roof Paint (black).

**Metal and Composition Roof Paint**—Thin first coat with 1 pint of Paint and Varnish Thinner and 1 pint of Boiled Linseed Oil to 1 gallon of paint. Thin second coat with  $\frac{1}{2}$  pint of Paint and Varnish Thinner and 1 pint of Boiled Linseed Oil to 1 gallon of paint.

**Asphalt Aluminum Paint** gives maximum protection and reduces the inside temperature of the building. Only one coat is required.

**Asphalt Roof Paint**—Only one coat is necessary and it should be applied as it comes from the can; do not thin.

## WOOD SHINGLES

Preparation and laying of wood shingles for houses is described on page 8. The same procedure should be followed for a barn.



## Painting Your Silo

**Cement Block or Brick Silos**—Paint the outside with Cement Paint as described in Stucco, Brick or Cement Homes on page 8. To waterproof the inside of the silo and prevent evaporation, apply a coat of Asphalt Roof Paint inside the silo with a roof brush.

**New Wood Silos**—Paint with Super House Paint or Barn Paint. Coat inside with Asphalt Roof Paint.



### PLANNING YOUR DECORATIVE SCHEME

Above all, choose a color scheme you will enjoy living with. Every home is a separate and distinct subject to be treated for color; no two are alike. Size and arrangement of rooms, type of floors and woodwork, furnishings and exposure are all factors in deciding what colors can be used to best advantage.

Three colors are often considered necessary to make an interesting room. One color is used for the walls with a lighter color for the ceiling. A supplementary color can be selected for the trim which harmonizes well with the walls and the predominating color of the furnishings in the room. If ceilings are high, a dark color will make them appear lower. If desired, the upper portion of walls can be painted the color of the ceiling to give a drop-ceiling effect.

Rooms with southern and western exposure can be made to seem cooler by using blues, greens and grays.

North and east rooms can be given warm appearance with reds, yellows and browns. Rooms appear larger when walls and woodwork are painted with the same color. Kitchens and bathrooms are made gay by the use of sharp contrast. Type of lighting must receive consideration since the apparent shade of many colors changes under different types of light.

The LIVING ROOM is the show room of a home and should be accorded a distinctive color treatment. A dull room can often be completely transformed by painting the walls, ceilings and woodwork with striking colors that build a new background for the room. Remember that a decorative scheme that is too cool is often unfriendly, just as effects that are too warm soon become monotonous and hard to live with.



# Color Plans for

			PREDOMINANT	
			WINE, ROSE OR MAROON	GREEN
UPHOLSTERY OR DRAPERY COLOR	GREEN	WALL CEILING ACCENTS	Mist Green Ivory Warm Gray	Peach Bloom Ivory Burgundy
		WALL CEILING ACCENTS	Harvest Buff Ivory White	Ivory White Oak
	GOLD	WALL CEILING ACCENTS	Sunbeam Yellow Twilight Blue Warm Gray	Sunbeam Yellow White Mist Green
		WALL CEILING ACCENTS	Cream Off White Vermilion	Colonial Blue White Burgundy
	ROSE	WALL CEILING ACCENTS	Mist Green Sunbeam Yellow White	Rose Tint Off White Canary Yellow
		WALL CEILING ACCENTS	Peach Bloom White Warm Gray	Sage Green Mist Green White
	BLUE	WALL CEILING ACCENTS	Colonial Blue Twilight Blue Orange	Colonial Blue Warm Gray Canary Yellow
		WALL CEILING ACCENTS	Sunbeam Yellow White Colonial Blue	Harvest Buff White Ivory
	GRAY	WALL CEILING ACCENTS	Rose Tint Ivory Burgundy	Peach Bloom White Burgundy
		WALL CEILING ACCENTS	Ivory White Black	Colonial Blue Off White Rose Tint
	BEIGE	WALL CEILING ACCENTS	Cream White Lettuce Green	Mist Green Mist Green Sage Green
		WALL CEILING ACCENTS	Mist Green White Off White	Harvest Buff White Sage Green



# Walls and Ceilings

## RUG COLOR

BLUE	GRAY	BEIGE, BROWN OR RUST
Ivory White Sage Green	Peach Bloom White Canary Yellow	Mist Gray White Cream
Mist Green Sunbeam Yellow Rose Tint	Harvest Buff Off White Orange	Peach Bloom Sunbeam Yellow Sage Green
Off White Colonial Blue Medium Green	Off White White Burgundy	Peach Bloom Ivory Burgundy
Twilight Blue Ivory Black	Cream Ivory Florentine Blue	Sunbeam Yellow Harvest Buff Black
Twilight Blue White White	Mist Green White Medium Green	Harvest Buff Off White Burgundy
Ivory Sunbeam Yellow Rose Tint	Twilight Blue Off White Canary Yellow	Mist Green Cream White
Off White Twilight Blue Sunbeam Yellow	Peach Bloom Ivory Orange	Twilight Blue White Sunbeam Yellow
Cream Peach Bloom Canary Yellow	Sunbeam Yellow Off White Burgundy	Mist Green White Warm Gray
Peach Bloom Sunbeam Yellow Rose Tint	Sunbeam Yellow White Lettuce Green	Harvest Buff Ivory Orange
Mist Green Off White Florentine Blue	Mist Green White Orange	Sunbeam Yellow Ivory Canary Yellow
Cream White Canary Yellow	Sunbeam Yellow White Canary Yellow	Off White Rose Tint Canary Yellow
Mist Green Off White Colonial Blue	Off White Warm Gray Black	Twilight Blue Ivory Florentine Blue



The DINING ROOM occupies a position of outstanding importance in the modern home. Here the decorative effects must be cheerful and at the same time harmonize with the colors used in adjoining rooms.

BEDROOMS should be decorated to avoid harsh, disturbing effects in wall colors or furnishings. Delicate tints are often used for ceiling and walls of this room. Personal color preferences are more often observed in the bedroom than in other rooms. Colors that deepen by artificial light and brighten by daylight are an excellent choice since

they are in turn both peaceful and cheerful at the proper time.

KITCHEN finishes must be readily washable since grease spots and stains are certain to get on the walls and cabinets. Proper use of color can lessen the drudgery of kitchen work. Cool, light colors not only make the kitchen cheerful and gay but are easy to keep clean.

BATHROOM decoration exhibits a definite trend toward fresh colors that are easily cleaned. Being a small room, brilliant colors can be used safely with good taste and pleasing results.



## Color Plans for Kitchens and Bathrooms

		VERY BRIGHT	AVERAGE LIGHT	DARK
LARGE KITCHEN	WALLS	Twilight Blue	Cream	White
	CEILING	Ivory	Twilight Blue	Sunbeam Yellow
	ACCENTS	Vermilion	Orange	Vermilion
	WALLS	Mist Green	Ivory	Sunbeam Yellow
	CEILING	Ivory	Mist Green	White
	ACCENTS	Medium Green	Medium Blue	Canary Yellow
SMALL KITCHEN	WALLS	Twilight Blue	Ivory	White
	CEILING	Warm Gray	Cream	Ivory
	ACCENTS	Florentine Blue	Florentine Blue	Orange
	WALLS	Mist Green	Twilight Blue	White
	CEILING	White	Light Gray	Peach Bloom
	ACCENTS	Medium Green	Vermilion	Canary Yellow
LARGE BATH	WALLS	Twilight Blue	Ivory	Cream
	CEILING	White	Medium Blue	White
	ACCENTS	Canary Yellow	Vermilion	Lettuce Green
	WALLS	Rose Tint	Peach Bloom	Ivory
	CEILING	Mist Green	Mist Green	White
	ACCENTS	Medium Green	Rose Tint	Peach Bloom
SMALL BATH	WALLS	Peach Bloom	Sunbeam Yellow	Light Gray
	CEILING	White	Light Gray	White
	ACCENTS	Black	Canary Yellow	Orange
	WALLS	Twilight Blue	Mist Green	Ivory
	CEILING	Peach Bloom	Peach Bloom	Sunbeam Yellow
	ACCENTS	Medium Blue	White	Medium Blue



## Choosing the Finish

First recognize the colors of rugs, draperies and furniture you now have as permanent fixtures in your room and choose a color that is compatible with them.

Your choice of color and type of wall finish will determine the amount of light reflection from your walls. When light strikes a colored surface, part of it is absorbed into the finish while the remainder is reflected back into the room. Lighter colored finishes reflect the most light, black the least.

### Light Reflection of Wards Colors

White.....88-90%	Twilight
	Blue.....50-55%
Ivory.....75-80%	Peach Bloom 55-60%
Cream.....65-70%	Rose Tint...45-50%
Harvest	Sunbeam
Buff.....50-55%	Yellow.....55-60%
Mist Green...60-65%	Warm Gray..40-45%
Sage Green...15-20%	Burgundy...15-20%

Light falling on a high gloss finish is reflected like light in a mirror. Semi-gloss finishes have a beautiful sheen without brilliant reflection. Flat finishes provide maximum diffusion with no gloss.

Oil-type wall paints and enamels give the most durable, washable finish. These finishes come in three different types — Gloss, Semi-Gloss and Flat finishes.

**Gloss Wall Enamel** does not absorb grease or dirt and is ideal for kitchen and bathroom walls or woodwork where cleanliness and washability are the first considerations. It is the most washable of all wall finishes.

**Semi-Gloss Finishes** give a more subdued satin effect. They are very durable and washable — ideal for kitchen and bathroom walls or woodwork in any room.

**Flat Finishes** are soft and restful. They are particularly suited for living rooms, dining rooms, bedrooms and halls.

Flat finishes of the water-mixed type (Kalsomine and Resin-Emulsion paints) are **not** recommended for walls that require a washable and durable finish.



# Preparing the Surface

**New Plaster Walls**—New plaster must be thoroughly dried out before painting. This requires four to six weeks time. Before applying the desired type of wall finish, brush on a coat of Wards Wall Primer and Sealer to seal the surface and prevent hot spots.

**New Wallboard**—Unpainted wallboard should first be primed with a coat of Wards Wall Primer and Sealer. When dry, fill and smooth all nail holes and joints with Spachtling Compound according to directions on the box. Sand smooth when dry and touch up these spots with Wall Primer and Sealer. Then apply one or two coats of the selected wall finish.

**Old Painted Walls**—Surface should be free from dust, dirt and grease. Washing with soap and water, or any recommended paint cleaner, followed by clear rinsing will usually remove most dirt and grease. Check over entire surface for cracks. All cracks should be cleaned out and then filled with patching plaster according to directions on the box. Sand smooth when dry and touch up these spots with Wall Primer and Sealer. If the old paint is of a high gloss, it is well to sand the entire surface lightly to provide tooth for the new coat; then apply one or two coats of the selected finish.

Remember that the finish can be no smoother than the surface over which it is applied.

Cover all fixtures and immovable furniture with paper or drop cloths. Remove switch plates and light globes; then wash woodwork and walls with a good powder paint cleaner. Rinse with clear water. Let the surface dry thoroughly before painting.

## APPLYING SEALER

If your wall surface requires Primer and Sealer, be sure to apply it. This sealer does three things. It seals the surface so that the final finish will be perfectly uniform with no flat spots; it hides darker surfaces and it makes a perfectly smooth base for the final finish.

## APPLYING PAINT

Use a good 3½- or 4-inch wall brush. Dip only the lower half of the bristles into the paint. Paint the ceiling first. Start in a corner and paint across the shortest dimension of the room in narrow strips. Start each strip at the same wall and paint in the same direction until ceiling is completed.

In painting walls, paint from top to bottom. The secret of successful painting is to brush on a uniform coat so that lap marks will not show.

It is far easier to clean off paint spots as you work than to wait until the job is finished. Keep a cloth and a can of Paint and Varnish Thinner handy.

## APPLYING STRIPES OR DECALS

If two stripes are to be applied, press down three strips of masking tape spaced as wide as you want the stripes. Contrasting striping colors are made by adding Wards Colors-in-Oil to the same type of finish used on the walls. Brush on a thin coat, allow to set and then remove the tape. Decals, stencils and wallpaper borders also add colorful accents.







## WATER-MIXED PAINTS

**Resin-Emulsion Paints**—Resintone and Kem-Tone are water reducible paints that can be applied in many places with the minimum amount of surface preparation. They contain resins and oils similar to ordinary flat wall paints. Water is added only to thin the paint and make it brushable. These paints are useful where the minimum of time, effort and expense are desired. They are readily applied by the amateur painter and dry rapidly to a flat finish which does not show laps or brush marks. One coat is usually sufficient but two coats may be required over some surfaces.

Disagreeable solvent odors are absent. After aging for three to four weeks, ordinary dirt marks can be removed by washing with a mild soap solution. Since the film is porous, grease, ink or anything that soaks into the film cannot be removed by washing. Use a high quality, oil base, flat wall paint where durable films of good washability are desired.

**Preparing the Surface**—Resin-Emulsion Paint can be used over most types of interior surfaces, rough or smooth, including plastered walls, wall-board, wallpaper or interior masonry. It can be



applied over new or previously painted surfaces. Wallpaper must be in good condition and firmly glued to the wall. Remove any loose paper before painting. These paints provide a non-penetrating finish that does not require a primer to seal the surface.

**Applying the Paint**—Reduce the paint with water only, following the directions carefully. Two quarts of water to a gallon of paint is the usual amount. Stir thoroughly until a smooth, even consistency is obtained. Apply liberally with a large wall brush. Brush out evenly and rapidly. On large, smooth wall surfaces, a roller coater affords a convenient method of rapid application. Brushing is essential, however, for thorough coverage of rough surfaces.

Allow at least an hour to dry. Where needed, two coats can be applied during the same day.

Clean brushes with soap and water. Remove paint spots with a wet cloth.

**Kalsomine** is cheap, quick and simple to apply. It is widely used on ceilings because it can be washed off very easily when the surface needs repainting. This eliminates the piling up of successive coats of paint. It is also used in closets, halls, attics and basements.





Do not use it on any unpainted metal ceilings, pipes, tanks or on any surface where you want a washable finish.

Do not apply new Kalsomine, Casein Paint or any of the conventional oil-type paints over old Kalsomine.

**Preparing the Surface**—Wash off old Kalsomine with a sponge. To test if the wall has been Kalsomined previously, press a moistened finger on the old finish; Kalsomine will smudge.

Patch plaster and size walls, if necessary. If the surface was previously sized with a varnish size (recognizable by a transparent gloss), no further sizing is needed. If the plaster looks raw, apply

Primer and Sealer. Allow 12 to 24 hours to dry.

**Mixing Kalsomine**—Add the Kalsomine to the water in exactly the proportions specified on the label. After mixing, let stand for 30 minutes. Stir to a smooth, creamy consistency without adding any more water.

Strain the mixture through several layers of cheesecloth into a clean bucket. Be sure the bucket is large enough to accommodate your large Kalsomine brush.

**Applying Kalsomine**—Kalsomine dries quickly. Paint across the shortest dimension of the room, always working toward the wet edge to prevent laps. Close doors and windows while painting.

## Special Wall Finishes

**Texture Wall Finish**—Texture Wall Finish is the ideal finish to cover cracked plaster or wallboard wall surfaces. It is a plaster-like surfacing material, widely used in homes, office buildings, theaters, etc. It is easy to apply — any handy man can obtain beautiful results. One pound covers about 12 square feet on the average job.

**Preparing the Surface**—Texture Wall Finish can be applied over any type of interior surface. However, porous surfaces must first be sealed with Texture Wall Size; glossy surfaces should be roughed up with sandpaper.

**Mixing Texture Wall Finish**—Mix with water according to the directions in the box. Add the powder very slowly to the water while you stir to prevent lumps. Use a husky, square-end paddle and stir until mixture is smooth.

**Applying Texture Wall Finish**—Apply with a 4-inch paint brush. Put it on no thicker than necessary for the desired texture.

1. Brush on a light coating over cracks, joints and corners. Press a 2-inch Fabric Tape into the wet finish to bind the joints and corners. Flatten with a wall scraper, removing any surplus.

2. Before coating the entire surface, experiment in an inconspicuous place to determine the amount of finish you wish to apply.

3. While the finish is still wet, stipple it as pictured on page 20. Coat only small areas which can be stippled before the finish hardens.

4. When dry, apply one coat of Texture Wall Size to seal the surface so that any wall finish or color glaze can be successfully used.

5. To obtain an antique cream or ivory effect, mix a small quantity of raw sienna (Color-in-Oil) with Glazing Liquid. Apply with a brush to the entire surface of one wall, then, by wiping the surface with a cloth, the high spots are lightened and the hollows retain the Sienna, giving the surface an antique effect. Repeat for each wall.



The Glazing Liquid dries to a flat finish that is washable.

Other effects can be made by mixing different Colors-in-Oil, such as Blue, Green or Vermillion, in separate cans of Glazing Liquid. Apply spots of each color at random over the surface. Then blend them into one another with a wad of cheesecloth. Again it is wise to experiment first on some inconspicuous surface to be sure you get the effect you want.

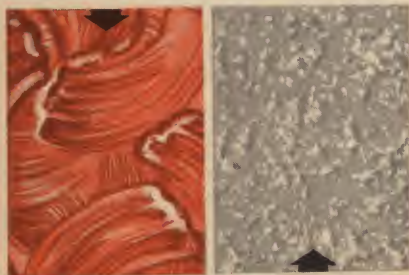
### A FEW OF THE EFFECTS THAT CAN BE ACHIEVED WITH TEXTURE WALL FINISH

An imitation stone finish, made by smoothing off the high spots with a celluloid triangle while the finish is still wet. Joints are scored before surface hardens.



Use a wall scraper for this effect. Pivot the blade in small areas at random over the wet surface.

This beautiful swirling pattern is made by swinging a dry 4-inch paint brush over the wet surface. For a smoother effect, use a wet brush.



A whisk broom or stippling brush is used to create this more delicate texture.

**Sand-Kote Wall Finish**—Sand-Kote Wall Finish comes in a variety of colors and is designed to obtain the effect of a Sand Plaster Finish. It can

be used on all types of interior surfaces — wood, plaster, cement or wallboard. One gallon covers up to 100 square feet, depending on surface.

**Preparing the Surface**—Remove all loose paint, plaster, dirt and dust. Fill holes and cracks in walls with Wards Patching Plaster. Use Wards Joint Cement and Tape for wallboard joints; allow several hours to dry.

**Priming the Surface**—On new, patched or porous surfaces, or surfaces previously finished with a darker or contrasting color, apply one coat of Wall Primer and Sealer tinted with Colors-in-Oil to approximate the same shade as the Sand-Kote Finish. Allow to dry.

**Applying Sand-Kote**—Apply according to directions on the label. A wide variety of beautiful texture effects, such as Stipple Finish, Basket Weave or Scroll, may be obtained by manipulating the paint brush, whisk broom, sponge, scraper or roller applicator. Allow paint to set 10 to 15 minutes before stippling.

### STIPPLING WALLS

**Regular Stippling** gives an orange peel effect. Apply a flat or semi-gloss finish and allow to set partially. Wet the tips of a stipple brush or short stock, stiff bristle brush with the paint you are using and stipple by bouncing the brush on the surface. Work a small area at a time so the paint will not set too hard.

**Color Stippling with Glazing Liquid**—An antique ivory effect is achieved by mixing raw Sienna-in-Oil with Glazing Liquid and brushing this on one wall at a time. Then roll a crumpled cloth or piece of paper over the surface. This will pick up some of the color and leave a pattern on the wall. Other effects can be achieved by mixing any of the Colors-in-Oil with Glazing Liquid. It is wise to experiment with a piece of wood or cardboard (finished like your walls) before beginning to stipple.

**Color Stippling with Regular Paints**—Select two harmonious colors of any of the oil-type paints — a lighter color for the base coat and a darker color for the stipple coat. Apply the base coat and let it dry. Then cut a small flat-surfaced section out of a sheeps-wool sponge. Wet and squeeze out excess water. Brush some of the stipple color on the bottom of a pie tin. Press the sponge against this and then against the wall. Two or more colors may be stippled on the wall at the same time.





## Wood Panel Finishes

### FINISHING KNOTTY PINE

**Smoked Finish** is one of the finest methods of finishing knotty pine.

1. Thin 8 parts of Wards Enamel Undercoat with 1 part Paint and Varnish Thinner. Apply with a brush. Wipe across the grain with a large cloth to remove excess. Work a small area at a time to prevent undercoat from setting up. Various color effects may be obtained by tinting Enamel Undercoat with Colors-in-Oil. Allow overnight to dry; then sand lightly.

2. Apply 2 coats of White Shellac. Rub down each coat with 4/0 sandpaper. Wax with paste wax if desired.

### FINISHING WOOD VENEER

**Joint Treatment**—Wood panel strips may be used to cover joints of wood wallboard. Gummed tape can be used when wallpaper is to be applied over wallboard. Fabric tape is used when applying Texture Wall Finish as described on page 19. Fill joints with joint compound before applying fabric tape.

**Hardwood Paneling**—The following finish will bring out the full beauty of the wood grain:

1. Stain the wood with Penetrating Oil Stain if a darker color is desired. See "How to Finish Knotty Pine" for a smoked finish. Omit stain if you want natural wood finish.

2. Putty all joints and nail holes with putty colored to match the stained wood. Patch-wood of the proper color is ideal.

3. Open-grained woods require Paste Wood Filler. A list of open-grained woods and directions for applying Paste Wood Filler will be found on page 24.

4. Apply 1 coat of Wards Marproof Varnish, thinned with 1 part Paint and Varnish Thinner to 4 parts of varnish.

5. Sand lightly with 4/0 or finer sandpaper. Wipe up dust with moist cloth or tack rag.

6. Apply 2 coats of Marproof Varnish. Allow each coat 24 hours to dry; then sand lightly. If a hand rubbed effect is desired, use Satin Finish Varnish for the final coat.

**Fir Plywood**—If a stained or natural finish is desired, follow the directions for finishing wood veneer. If you want a paint finish that will completely hide the joints, see "Texture Wall Finish" or "Sand-Kote Finish" on page 20. For a conventional oil-type finish, follow these steps:

1. Fill nail holes and joints with Patch-Wood.

2. Apply 1 coat of Wall Primer and Sealer.

3. Apply 2 coats of Flat, Semi-Gloss or Gloss Finishes and allow 12 to 24 hours between coats.

4. Sand lightly between coats with 4/0 or finer sandpaper.

### FINISHING FIBER WALLBOARDS

**Casein Paint**—Apply directly to the wallboard according to directions on the label. No size coat is necessary.

**Oil-Type Paint**—Hard surface wallboards require 1 coat of Wall Primer and Sealer. Rough porous wallboards may require 2 coats. Then apply 1 or 2 coats of Flat, Semi-Gloss or Gloss Finishes.

**Texture Wall Finish**—This rough, plaster-like finish is ideal because it completely hides the joints. See page 19 for complete information on applying.

**Sand-Kote Wall Finish** can be used with excellent results. See page 20 for directions.



## Use a Fine Quality Brush for Successful Painting

A good brush is as important as the paint or varnish. Pure bristle brushes and synthetic brushes are recommended. Do not use brushes with horse hair or other substitutes. Ask the paint salesman to recommend a brush of the right type and size for your paint job.

### CARE OF YOUR BRUSH

A good brush will last the average home owner for years if it is thoroughly cleaned in Turpentine or Paint Thinner after every paint job.

**Before Using**—Spin a new brush briskly between your palms. This will eject any loose bristles not firmly anchored in the rubber setting.



**After Using**—When your painting job is finished, hold the brush against a board and force out excess paint in the brush with a wall scraper. Be careful not to cut any bristles.

After above operation, clean brush thoroughly in Paint Thinner.

After brush is thoroughly dried wrap carefully before putting away. Do not let brushes stand on their bristles—lay them down or drill a small hole in the handle and hang on a nail.



**Cleaning Various Types of Brushes**—Clean Lacquer Brushes in Lacquer Thinner; Shellac Brushes in Shellac Thinner or Denatured Alcohol. Wash Kalsomine or water-thinned paint brushes in water. Shake out excess water and hang up.

### RENEWING OLD BRUSHES

Don't throw away your old brushes. An inexpensive Brush Cleaner may succeed in softening them up and completely renewing them.

1. Put the brush in a small container. Pour in enough Brush Cleaner to cover bristles. Follow directions on the label. Allow brush to soak until paint is softened; usually overnight.

2. When bristles are softened, comb out particles of old paint, and wash brush in warm water and soap. Rinse thoroughly and after drying wrap up. Lay brush flat or hang it up.





## *Use a Paint Sprayer for a Fast, Economical Job*

Almost any liquid, such as paint, enamel, varnish, stain or insecticide, can be sprayed. Small sprayers are ideal for screens, radiators, furniture and toys. Use larger models with a 2-gallon auxiliary tank for houses, barns and walls.

A paint sprayer forces paint into every opening and leaves a very smooth finish without any brush marks. An hour of spraying is equal to 4 to 6 hours of brushwork.

### **HOW TO USE A MODERN SPRAYER**

The same fundamental rules for preparing the surface must be followed whether you are brushing or spraying paint. Before you begin spraying, experiment on a box or other waste wood to familiarize yourself with the simple technique. Here are a few of the elementary rules which apply to any sprayer.

1. Paint must be thoroughly stirred and properly thinned before spraying. Refer to the directions accompanying your sprayer; each model has different requirements.

2. Strain paint through several layers of cheesecloth as it is poured into the cup. This will remove lumps or skins which might clog the very small nozzle openings.

3. Cover everything that is not to be painted.

4. When spraying, move the gun steadily at right angles to the work and about 8 to 10 inches away. Use a slow wrist motion to keep the sprayer equidistant from the work at all times. At the end of each stroke, release trigger to keep paint from piling up.



5. Keep the gun clean. After using, remove paint and fill cup with the proper thinner. Shake and then spray the thinner. Remove the head and wash off any remaining paint. Remove all traces of paint from inside of cup by wiping with cloth dipped in thinner.





## Floor Finishes

### VARNISH FINISH FOR NEW WOOD FLOORS

A fine floor varnish is easy to apply and gives you a very durable, water and stain-resistant finish. Its hard, brilliant gloss requires no waxing or polishing.

By revarnishing your floors regularly you will retain their beauty for years with no further upkeep.

**Staining** — If other than a natural finish is desired, apply Penetrating Oil Stain. Experiment with a piece of wood the same as the flooring to get the desired shade. If stain is too dark, thin with Paint and Varnish Thinner. If too light, apply a second coat. Allow 12 hours to dry.

**Filling**—Open-grained floorings require Paste Wood Filler. (See next column.) For a natural finish, use Natural Filler. On stained flooring, use a filler of the same color (walnut, dark oak, etc.). Thin the paste filler with an equal amount of Paint and Varnish Thinner and apply with a brush. After 15 to 20 minutes the gloss will disappear. Then rub across the grain with a burlap or open meshed cloth leaving the filler only in the pores of the wood. Make certain that all excess filler is removed. Dry overnight and sand.

**Varnishing**—Apply 1 coat of Wards Marproof Varnish thinned with 1 part of Paint and Varnish Thinner to 4 parts of varnish. Sand lightly. Then

apply 2 more coats of varnish without thinning. Sand each coat with fine sand paper and remove dust. Allow 12 to 24 hours to dry between coats. If furnace is in operation, close and cover any registers to prevent circulation of dust. Gas ranges, stoves or heaters should not be used while varnish is drying as they may create a fire hazard.

### WHEN TO USE A PASTE WOOD FILLER

These open-grained woods require filling:

Oak Walnut  
Ash Mahogany  
Elm Hickory  
Birch Chestnut  
Cherry Butternut

Close-grained woods do not require filling:

Fir Basswood  
Gum Beech  
Pine Poplar  
Cedar Sycamore  
Maple Cottonwood

### WARDS FLOOR FINISHING SYSTEM FOR NEW WOOD FLOORS

Floors can now be sealed and finished by hand with professional results. Wards new system gives a satin-lustrous, non-slip, durable surface which can be readily renewed without removing the old finish.

A Floor Finishing Kit has been prepared that contains the following materials for finishing an







average room or 250 to 300 square feet of flooring:

3 Quarts Wards Super Clear Floor Sealer

1 Quart Wards Super Clear Finish-Coat

6 Pads of Steel Wool Wiping Cloth

You will achieve superior results on old or new wood floors by following these instructions:

1. Machine-sand floors to a smooth, raw wood surface. Perfect sanding and complete removal of dust are essential for best results.

2. Cut wiping cloth in four equal parts.

3. On a small area at a time (2 or 3 square yards), wipe on an even, liberal coat of Super Clear Floor Sealer with the cloth until surface has a heavily coated appearance. Allow to penetrate. In not more than five minutes, wipe off any excess. Repeat same procedure until entire surface has been covered. Sealer will dry hard in 2 to 3 hours.

4. When dry, buff with steel wool pad to smooth the grain. Brush particles of steel wool off floor; then wipe up dust.

5. Apply second coat of Sealer in the same way as the first, buffing and wiping up dust.

6. After 2 hours drying time, apply Wards Super Clear Finish-Coat. Buff before dry with the soft, clean cloth using circular motion.

7. If you wish to fill open-grained woods, use Wards Paste Wood Filler after the first coat of Sealer is dry. Allow 12 hours for filler to dry, then apply second coat of sealer.

8. Dispose of all rags immediately to avoid fire hazard.

This is an excellent system for sealing and finishing woodwork, cabinets, furniture, etc. Remember that surfaces must be sanded down to raw wood before application.

Shellac is not recommended for floors. Shellac turns white when water stands on it and it is brittle and easily scarred. Therefore, we do not recommend it for floors. Shellac can be used as a sealing coat over stains on furniture to be followed by varnish.

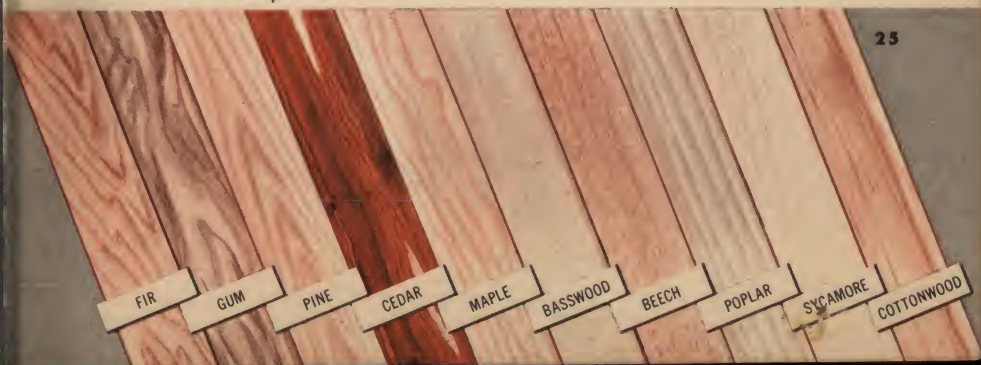
## REVERNISHING OLD WOOD FLOORS

**Patch-up Job**—The usual refinishing job requires only the touching up of a few worn spots in the traffic lanes and then giving the entire floor a coat of clear varnish. Follow these directions for a satisfactory patch-up job.

**Preparing the Surface**—Scour the entire floor with Wax-Off or paint cleaner and steel wool to remove all wax, dirt and grease. Be sure to get all the imbedded dirt out of the worn spots. Rinse with Paint and Varnish Thinner.

Sand worn spots to a clean smooth surface, continuing the sanding well out into the sound finish.

If the floor has a stained finish, apply Penetrating Oil Stain to the worn spots to match the rest of the floor. Allow 12 hours to dry.





**Applying Varnish**—On natural wood floors (or after staining has been done), apply one or more coats of Wards Marproof Varnish to the worn spots. Let it dry overnight and sand carefully, especially where it overlaps the old finish.

After the worn spots have been touched up, apply one or two coats of Wards Marproof Varnish to the entire floor. Allow to dry 24 hours between coats. If the hot air furnace is in operation, be sure registers are closed and covered until the varnish has set. Gas ranges or heaters should not be used while varnish is drying.

## REMOVING THE OLD FINISH

If the old varnished finish is badly worn or a great many coats are already on the surface, it is best to remove the old finish and refinish the floor the same as for new wood. (See page 24.)

Wards Combination Floor Sander and Polisher is available for rental at your nearest Retail Store. An electric sanding machine will remove old varnish with the greatest speed and thoroughness.

If a sanding machine is impractical, remove the old finish with Paint and Varnish Remover. Brush it on a small area at a time. As the old finish is softened, remove it with a Paint Scraper. When all the old finish has been removed, scrub the floor with Wax-Off or paint cleaner several times to remove the wax contained in the Varnish Remover and sand smooth. All the wax must be removed or the varnish will not dry.

## COLOR VARNISH

This material is a combination stain and varnish. It comes in several different colors. Used over old varnished surfaces, stair risers, rails, etc., it stains, darkens and helps hide any discolored worn spots. Select a lighter color if 2 or more coats are to be applied because each coat will darken the finish further.

**Unfinished Surfaces**—On open-grain wood, apply Paste Wood Filler and sand as previously directed. No filler is required on close-grain wood. Thin the first coat of Color Varnish with 1 part of Paint and Varnish Thinner to 8 parts of varnish. Apply the finish coat unthinned.

**Finished Surfaces**—On previously varnished surfaces, first remove all wax and grease with Wax-Off or paint cleaner and rinse well with clear water. Sand any worn spots with 4/0 sandpaper and touch up with varnish thinned as for the first coat. Apply a first coat thinned with 1 part of Paint and Varnish Thinner to 8 parts of varnish. Apply finish coat unthinned.

**Color Varnish Undercoat**—If the old finish is badly chipped or scarred and you do not want to remove it, you can hide it completely with Color Varnish Undercoat followed by 2 coats of Color Varnish as directed above. Grain of the wood will not show because the undercoat is an opaque flat paint with a buff color. When finished with Color Varnish it will resemble the appearance of a natural finished floor.







## PAINTING WOOD FLOORS

### NEW WOOD FLOORS

**Preparing the Surface**—Clean off dirt and dust. Sand smooth and sweep up dust with duster or fine haired broom. If there are cracks to be filled, wait until after the first coat of enamel has been applied.

#### Applying Floor Enamel—

1. Thin the first coat of Super Floor Enamel with 1 part Paint and Varnish Thinner to 8 parts enamel.

2. If you wish a perfectly smooth finish, fill any cracks with Crack Filler. Mix a little enamel with it for coloring. Work into cracks with a putty knife.

3. Sand smooth and apply second coat unthinned.

### OLD PAINTED FLOORS

#### Preparing the Surface—

1. Remove all wax, oil and grease by scrubbing with Wax-Off or paint cleaner. Rinse well with clear water. Let the floor dry thoroughly.

2. Touch up any bare spots with Super Floor Enamel thinned with 1 part Paint and Varnish Thinner to 8 parts enamel.

3. Use Crack Filler if necessary.

**Applying Floor Enamel**—Apply Super Floor Enamel, unthinned. Two coats, well brushed out, will give better service than one heavy coat. Be

sure to allow 12 to 24 hours between coats or the final coat will not dry hard.

## LINOLEUM FLOORS

Linoleum Varnish gives the most durable, water-proof finish. Occasional revarnishing will keep your linoleum looking new indefinitely.

**Preparing the Surface**—Let new linoleum age at least 2 months before varnishing. Surface must be absolutely free of wax and grease. Scrub with soap and water and follow with a clear rinse. On worn felt base linoleum, any black spots should be coated with shellac so the asphalt will not bleed through.

**Applying Linoleum Varnish**—Two coats of varnish give far better service than one coat. Thin first coat with 1 part turpentine to 8 parts Linoleum Varnish.

Apply second coat unthinned. Let each coat dry overnight; sand with 4/0 sandpaper between coats.

## PAINTING CONCRETE FLOORS

### NEW CONCRETE FLOORS

**Preparing the Surface**—Acid etching is recommended for all unpainted cement floors prior to finishing. By etching, the adhesion of paint coats is greatly improved and alkalis, which have a destructive action on paint films, are neutralized to a great extent. For etching, use a 10% solution of muriatic acid made by diluting one part of





acid with three parts of water. Use rubber gloves and footwear to protect hands and feet. If solution is spilled on the skin, wash off immediately with plenty of cold water.

Mix muriatic acid solution in a wooden bucket or enameled pail. Use 1 gallon of solution for 100 square feet of floor. Scrub into the floor vigorously with a stiff fibre brush. Allow solution to remain on floor until it stops bubbling; then flush off thoroughly with clean water. Surface must be dry before painting.

**Applying the Paint**—Use Porch and Deck Paint for outside jobs, Floor Enamel for inside. Thin first coat of either with 1 part turpentine to 8 parts of paint. Allow to dry thoroughly before applying second coat, unthinned.

#### OLD CONCRETE FLOORS

**Preparing the Surface**—Remove the old paint with an alkali solution containing not more than 1 pound of lye to 5 pints of water. Flush the surface thoroughly with water and then etch with muriatic acid solution as described for new concrete floors. One gallon of solution should be applied to every 75 square feet of floor.

**CAUTION:** Both the lye and acid solutions are harmful to the skin. Use rubber gloves and footwear to protect hands and feet.

**Applying the Paint**—Use Porch and Deck Paint for outside jobs, Floor Enamel for inside. Thin first coat of either with 1 part Paint and Varnish Thinner to 8 parts of paint. Sand lightly when dry and apply second coat unthinned.

#### WAXING FLOORS

**Selecting the Wax**—Liquid Self-Polishing Wax requires no buffing or polishing and is recommended for any type of floor. Paste or liquid waxes of the rubbing type must be buffed and polished after they are applied. They are especially recommended for furniture and woodwork since they give a more durable and waterproof finish than the self-polishing wax. The Super Clear Finish-Coat used in Wards new floor finishing system is highly recommended for waxing floors. It gives a durable, brilliant finish and cleans as it polishes.

**Preparing the Surface**—Old wax as well as dirt should be washed off with hot water and Wax-Off; follow with a clear rinse.

**Applying the Wax**—Apply with a wax applicator according to directions on the label. Allow about 25 minutes to dry. All waxes which are not self-polishing should be buffed to a high polish. Varnish surfaces before waxing. Varnish will not dry on a waxed surface.







## Woodwork Finishes

### VARNISHING WOODWORK

#### OLD VARNISHED WOODWORK

**Preparing the Surface**—Remove wax and dirt with steel wool and Wax-Off or paint cleaner, rinse with clear water. Sand any rough or worn spots smooth. Also sand the entire surface to cut the gloss.

For badly scarred or checked finishes, use Paste Type Paint and Varnish Remover. Allow the Varnish Remover enough time to thoroughly soften the finish. Then scrape it off with a putty knife. Remove the wax contained in the Varnish Remover by scouring with Wax-Off or paint cleaner, followed by a clear water rinse. The new varnish will not dry unless all wax is removed. Allow 12 to 24 hours before varnishing. Follow directions for varnishing new woodwork.

**Applying Varnish**—Apply 2 coats of Wards Marproof or Super Spar Varnish. Thin first coat with 1 part Paint and Varnish Thinner to 8 parts varnish. Let it dry overnight and sand lightly. Apply second coat unthinned. If a darker finish is desired, use Color Varnish.

#### NEW WOODWORK

**Preparing the Surface**—Sand smooth and stain if a darker color is desired. Open-grained woods require a Paste Wood Filler. (See list of woods and filling directions on page 24.)

**Applying Varnish**—Apply 2 or 3 coats of Wards Marproof Varnish. Thin the first coat with 1 part Paint and Varnish Thinner to 8 parts varnish. Apply the next coats without thinning. Let each coat dry overnight and sand with 4/0 sandpaper between coats. Wipe up dust with a damp cloth.

This will give you a brilliant, high gloss finish. For a flat or semi-gloss finish with a rubbed effect, use Wards Satin Finish Varnish as the last coat.

### PAINTING WOODWORK

**New Woodwork**—Sand smooth and apply 2 coats of Enamel Undercoat. Thin first coat with 1 part boiled linseed oil to 8 parts undercoat. Allow each coat 12 to 24 hours to dry and sand smooth. Finish with 1 or 2 coats of Gloss or Semi-Gloss Enamel.

**Old Painted Woodwork**—Remove wax and dirt with steel wool and Wax-Off or paint cleaner; rinse with clear water. Then use either a Gloss or Semi-Gloss Enamel. As a first coat, mix 1 part of the selected enamel with 4 parts of Enamel Undercoat. Allow 24 hours to dry and sand smooth. Then apply 1 or 2 coats of the enamel, unthinned.

**Old Mahogany-Stained Woodwork**—Finish same as above, except first apply two coats of Sealstain. This will prevent the stain from bleeding through the final finish.



# Furniture Finishes

## VARNISH FINISHES

Furniture can be given a Satin Finish with a polished, rubbed effect or a Gloss Finish for maximum brilliance. Both finishes require these same steps:

**Preparing the Surface**—Old worn finishes should be removed with Paste Type Paint and Varnish Remover. Let it soak in until the finish is very soft. Then scrape off with a putty knife. Scour surface with steel wool and Wax-Off or paint cleaner to remove all wax contained in the Paint Remover. Rinse with clear water. Sand very smooth with 4/0 sandpaper.

New surfaces should be sanded thoroughly. Unfinished furniture which already has been sealed cannot be stained without removing the sealer coat. Use Paint and Varnish Remover. Then scour with steel wool and Paint and Varnish Thinner and sand smooth. Wipe up dust with a damp cloth.

**Staining**—Apply Penetrating Oil Stain of the desired color. Brush some out on an inconspicuous part of the furniture to check the color. If too dark, thin with Paint and Varnish Thinner; if too light, add a second coat. Let stain dry for 12 hours.

**Filling**—Wards Paste Wood Filler is required for open-grained woods. Page 24 shows a list of open-grained woods and directions for filling.

**Varnishing**—Two or three coats of varnish are required. Thin first coat with 1 part Paint and Varnish Thinner to 8 parts varnish. Apply the next coats without thinning. Allow each coat 12 to 24 hours to dry and sand lightly between coats.

For a brilliant gloss finish, use Wards Marproof or Furniture Varnish. For a rich hand-rubbed effect, use Wards Satin Finish Varnish as the last coat.

## ENAMELING FURNITURE

You can easily mix your own colors if none of Wards enamel colors are the shade you want. Add white to make a lighter tint; mix two colors together to give you a new, unusual shade; or add Colors-in-Oil to white or colored enamels to match a desired shade.

## OLD FINISHED FURNITURE

**Preparing the Surface**—Scour with steel wool and Wax-Off or paint cleaner to remove all wax, dirt and grease. Rinse with clear water. When dry, sand smooth and wipe up dust with a damp cloth. If the finish is in fairly good condition, apply the enamel directly to it without thinning. If the finish is scarred, touch up these spots with a mixture of 1 part enamel to 4 parts Enamel Undercoat. Sand when dry and apply another coat of the same mixture to the entire surface. Let it dry 12 to 24 hours. Sand smooth.

**Applying Enamel**—Apply 1 coat of Wards Super Decorative Enamel. If two coats are used, reduce first coat with 1 part Paint and Varnish Thinner to 8 parts enamel.

Chairs, tables and many other articles are more easily painted by turning them upside down and painting the legs first so that you have full light on all sides. Finish with the flat horizontal surfaces. Apply the enamel evenly.

## NEW UNFINISHED FURNITURE



**Preparing the Surface**—Sand smooth with 4/0 or finer sandpaper and wipe up dust.



**Applying Enamel**—Apply 2 coats of Enamel Undercoat, thinning the first coat with 1 part boiled linseed oil to 8 parts undercoat. Apply the





second coat unthinned. Allow each coat 12 to 24 hours to dry; sand lightly and wipe up dust.

Apply 1 or 2 coats of Wards Super Decorative Enamel.



**Stripes and Decals**—Apply strips of masking tape leaving a space between as wide as the desired stripe. Enamel this space; remove the tape as soon as the enamel has set.



Decals add interesting spots of color. Simply soak them in water and slip onto the desired spot.



# Special Finishes for Special Jobs



## HOW TO FINISH BOATS AND CANOES

**Filling Canvas**—Make up the following mixture which will cover approximately 175 square feet:

- 4 pounds Paste White Lead
- $\frac{3}{4}$  pint Turpentine
- $\frac{1}{2}$  pint Exterior Spar Varnish
- $\frac{1}{4}$  pint Japan Drier

Coat the deck and lay canvas in the wet paste. Roll canvas smooth and tack. Apply first coat, scraping it in with a putty knife. For the second coat, thin Paste White Lead to brushing consistency with turpentine. Let each coat dry 2 to 3 days. Sand smooth. Finish with 2 coats of Boat and Canoe Paint.

**Preparing the Surface**—Remove badly worn paint with Paint and Varnish Remover or a blow-torch. Scrape off the softened finish with steel wool and turpentine. Sand smooth. If the old surface is in good condition, rub with sandpaper to cut the gloss and clean off dirt and grease.

**Varnishing Hulls and Bright Work**—Use Marine Spar Varnish, following directions on the label. Bare wood surfaces require 3 coats; previously varnished surfaces, 2 coats. Open-grained woods should be filled as shown on page 24.

**Painting Unpainted Decks and Hulls**—Use Porch and Deck or Boat and Canoe Paint. Thin according to label directions. Let each coat dry thoroughly and sand between coats.

**Painting Previously Painted Decks and Hulls**—Sand old finish smooth. Touch up bare spots with Porch and Deck or Boat and Canoe Paint thinned as for the first coat in label directions. Apply full coat over all. Allow each coat to dry thoroughly and sand between coats.

## PAINTING BOTTOMS

For protection against marine growths, apply Wards Anti-Fouling Bottom Paint over the regular finish. Dry the bottom as well as possible. Apply 2 coats, full strength. Allow each coat 3 hours to dry. Do not apply any other finish over Bottom Paint.



## HOW TO ENAMEL AUTOS

**Before You Begin To Enamel**—When spraying, cover windows, bright metal and other surfaces not to be painted, with paper held in place with masking tape. Sprinkle garage floor to settle the dust. Never paint on a hot surface or in the direct hot sunlight.

**Preparing the Surface**—Remove every trace of wax, grease, and oil with steel wool and Paint and Varnish Thinner. Then sand the entire surface with fine Wet and Dry sandpaper and water. Rinse surface with clear water and wipe dry with a chamois. Sand rusty spots until bright. Touch up all bare metal with Auto Enamel Undercoat.



**Applying the Enamel**—Use a clean 2-inch enamel brush. Flow the enamel on freely and brush out evenly. If the enamel sags on vertical surfaces, you are putting it on too heavily or the old finish is too glossy and should be rubbed down further with sandpaper. For 2 coat work, thin first coat with 1 part Paint and Varnish Thinner to 8 parts enamel. After 12 hours, sand lightly and apply the second coat unthinned.

**Finishing Touches**—Stripes can be added by using masking tape, striping brushes or special striping tools. Allow the body color to dry thoroughly before applying masking tape.

**Chassis Painting**—The chassis and underparts of your car need the same protection as the body. Before painting, clean them off thoroughly and allow to dry. Sand rusted spots bright and spot prime with Chromated Primer. Apply over-all coat of Wagon and Implement Paint or Auto Enamel.

### ODD JOBS

**Refrigerators, Sinks and Tubs**—Chipped spots can be sanded and touched up with 2 coats of Decorative Enamel. Follow directions on the

label. This procedure is for touch-up work only — no enamel will give a finish as hard as baked-on porcelain.

**Radiators, Stoves, Pipes**—Allow surface to cool. Remove rust with steel wool. On hot water radiators, use wall paint (flat, gloss or semi-gloss) or enamel. On hot air registers, use enamel or floor finish.

**Interior Masonry**—Apply Wall Primer and Sealer and then a Flat or Semi-Gloss Wall Paint on fireplaces, basement walls and other dry inside masonry. Water-thinned paints of the casein or resin-emulsion types can also be used.

**Implements, Engines, Trucks**—Clean off rust and grease with steel wool and turpentine. Apply 1 or 2 coats of Truck and Implement Paint.

For a finer job, apply a first coat of Auto Undercoat and then 2 coats of Wagon and Implement Paint or Auto and Truck Enamel.

**House Trailers**—Finish metal with Auto Undercoat and Auto Enamel. Finish plywood as shown on page 21. Canvas should be filled as shown above for boats; then painted with Porch and Deck Paint or Auto Enamel.



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# MONTGOMERY WARD



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